

AT THE LOCAL PLAYHOUSES.

National—"The Morals of Marcus."
Miss Marie Doro, debut as a star under the management of Charles Frohman, was undoubtedly very largely the cause of the large audience at the National Theater last night, though there was evidence of considerable interest in the drama made from that capital novel of Mr. W. J. Locke, "The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne," but called simply in the dramatic version—probably only for the sake of euphony—"The Morals of Marcus."

One could write highly in praise and at considerable length as to the grace, beauty, charm, and evident talent of Miss Marie Doro. She is an elixir little creature on the stage, with large, wondering eyes, and twinkling feet that carry her ditting about with delicate



MARIE DORO, AS CARLOTTA, in W. J. Locke's Comedy, "The Morals of Marcus," at the National Theater.

grace. Slight and dainty and piquant as she is, she yet has enormous power of expressing emotion, and some day, when she has lines to speak that have real force and real life and real truth and verity behind them, she will wake the dramatic world up to the fact that she is a great actress.

As to the play, it is a cleverly conceived and dainty fairy story—with one or two unpleasant moments and situations. The story as told by Mr. Locke in his clever novel seems a fairly original one; as it is seen on the stage—stripped almost of the literary beauties that clothed it—it is plain to be seen that it is the old, old threadbare theme with which the stage has dallied ever since there was a stage. Here we have a girl who is alone in the world who takes refuge in the house of a perfectly respectable and somewhat priggish British baronet; a married lady much in love with the same baronet, and only hoping that when her husband dies he will ask her to marry him. And then, of course, the kind protector falls in love with the little waif, and she, being deceived by a villain—has even wears a silk hat in the last act, as all good villains are supposed to do—runs away.

Months elapse, and she comes back to her kind baronet and tells him all the sad story. He takes her in his arms and forgives her and takes her back to live with him as his wife for ever and ever!

Now there is not a single thing new in this, and if "The Morals of Marcus" could be worthy of praise it would have to be for some novelty in treatment, strength in characterization, cleverness of dialogue, or things of that sort. It has, undeniably, cleverness of dialogue, and if there were nothing else this play would be well worth going to see just on that account.

But it has many things in addition: It has the fine presence and the delicious laugh and the dainty grace of Marie Doro; it has that excellent actor, one of the best players of his kind in America, Mr. C. A. Aubrey Smith, in the part of Sir Marcus, a part which he invests with a dignity and a character that a lesser man would almost certainly miss. Then, too, there is Miss Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, who does a really good thing in playing the part of the discarded lady, Judith Malvern. It is a most difficult thing to do, this that Miss Forbes-Robertson does, almost as hard as the task which she has set for herself, and did not quite succeed in. In "The Elderly Miss Blossom." The rest of the cast was most capable in all ways, and dear old Mrs. McKee had one fine moment in the second act. Another character bit that attracted was the Hamlet Effendi of Mr. Forrest Robinson.

Summing up then: "The Morals of Marcus" is a play that not by any act of grace could stand analysis as to what a play should be. It is a play that, practically, even canon of dramatic art, and it must be a herculean task for the players in it to pull it up hill. But it is a play that will please those who go to the theater simply to be amused; it will probably please them a very great deal; and as so many theatrical managers say nowadays, though it is only half a truth, "It's the box-office that counts."

HECTOR FULLER.

The Belasco—"Going Some."
The Belasco Theater was completely filled last evening by an audience that was vehement in its approval of "Going Some," a comedy concerning cowboys and college men, by Paul Armstrong and Rex E. Beach. The applause culminated, after the third act, in calls for Mr. Armstrong, who did not respond, but who was represented in a neat speech of thanks by Richard Bennett, who plays the leading role in the comedy.

"Going Some," although a frivolous title, is also one indicative of the main feature of the play, which is action first, last, and all the time. It is a play of types and slang rather than of any of that quality known as heart interest, and its dramatic value is practically nil. The story is a slender one, even for a farce comedy, and tells of a college man, one J. Wallingford Speed, whose collegiate reputation is based solely upon his talents as "head yeller," or, to be more explicit, a leader of the rosters at athletic events. In New Mexico, at his friend's ranch, where the action of the play takes place, he passes himself off as a champion sprinter, and agrees to run for the honor of the Flying Herd Ranch, whose cowboys are in deadly rivalry with the Centipede Ranch, the latter having held the running championship until the advent of Speed.

Speed relies upon Culver Covington, a real sprinter, who is expected from the East, to take his place when the race comes off, but undergoes frightful torture during his enforced training, for the cowboys show by means of considerable gun play that they are in earnest, their entire wealth being staked upon the race. Covington, however, arrives on the scene

with a broken toe, and his running is out of the question, and Speed and his valet, the latter posing as a trainer, threatened with death by the Flying Herd cowboys, is becoming desperate. The contestant on behalf of the Centipede, out, however, proves to be crooked, and throws the race to Speed, who, though unable to make the 160 yards in less than 15 seconds, wins the race.

Speed's of the almost inconsequential motive of the comedy and the decidedly shady denouement, "Going Some" possesses the vital spark of farce comedy—incessant motion. The interest, such as it is, maintains itself practically to the end, and the lines are clever. In fact, the dialogue is so heavily laden with current slang and idioms that it is a mental feat to follow everything understandingly. It might be said that the comedy is "too smart," there is sometimes an obvious straining for effect, when directness would be better.

There is a rumor that "Going Some" is to be withdrawn from the stage at an early date, but if the temper of last night's audience is to be regarded as an indication, there seems to be no substantial reason why the comedy should not live for some time longer. It has originality and a great deal of clever comedy, and many plays have been worthy of popular consideration have worked through Washington this season.

The company is an admirable one, and includes Richard Bennett, who plays Speed, and plays him well. James E. Sullivan, one of the best comedians of our stage, has a most amusing role as Larry Glass, the trainer, whose fear of cowboys and homesickness for the general direction of "No New York" are predominant impulses. George Martin, who has returned to the stage after a long absence, proved himself an artist in the part of "Willie," a bad man. Good Western sketches were furnished by George K. Henry, Fernandez, and Ben Higgins. W. E. Knibbs, as Skinner, the man who throws the race, was picturesque and acted the part with excellent effect.

The women of the cast, Carrie Reynolds, Gretchen Reed, Molly Brady, and Crosby Little, are slightly overshadowed by the more virile masculine types. As an exposition of characters and types dear to theater-goers, "Going Some" is a perfect gold mine, and as a farce it is excellent. As a drama, or an addition to contemporaneous stage literature, it makes no pretensions.

The Columbia—"The Classman."

"The Classman," that stirring melodrama evolved by Thomas Dixon, Jr., from his novels, "The Classman," and "The Coppered Spots," began its annual engagements at the Columbia Theater last night, with the usual large and enthusiastic audience in attendance.

It is the story of the famous Ku Klux Klan, and the task of the better element of the South in overthrowing the carpet-bag governments which took advantage of the chaotic period following the civil war, and in starting the States along the right path of reconstruction. It treats directly on the negro question, and holds that the placing of the ballot in the hands of and conferring the right of participation in the government on the ignorant and irresponsible was the greatest mistake of all. The whole thing is intended to be a plea for Anglo-Saxon supremacy. It is not, however, without romance and mysticism, for the mysterious mode of operations of the Klan, with the hair-raising accessories, give plenty of romantic material, and there are several pretty love stories interwoven, that of Silas Lynch, the mulatto lieutenant governor, for Elsie Stoneman, the daughter of the Northern railroad, affording the author an opportunity to demonstrate the real hypocrisy of that class of rascals, the negroes who profess to believe in the expediency of granting the freedmen all political and social rights, yet shrink from the crucial test of giving their daughters to them in marriage.

The direct purpose of the play has never been clearly apparent, and it has been received with great favor in some circles, and with less favor in others. It has been mobbed in others. Now, as the boundaries between these conditions have been marked conclusively by Mason and Dixon's line. It is for its historical purposes, to show the policy of that class of rascals, the negroes, and that its work was purely of a patriotic nature, most of the excesses being afterward committed by its spurious offspring, who, after the disbanding of the Klan, used its name as a cloak for its own lawlessness.

If it is intended to throw any light on the race question, it has clearly outlived its period. The question of reconstruction, settled to the satisfaction of the South, and the Ku Klux Klan solved when its work was done. While perhaps the issue is not dead, its complexity is changed, and the heroic mode of treatment necessary for former times has no present place in the statecraft of the situation.

The cast is considerably changed since the last appearance here, and runs the gamut from mediocrity to excellence. The heroic role of Ben Cameron is played by Mr. Franklin Ritchie, with impressive fervor, and the opposite role of Silas Lynch is equally well played by James J. Ryan. Good character sketches are presented by Mr. Harry Maxwell as Nelson, the good old fashioned negro; by Charles Johnson, as Dick; by M. J. Jordan, as Stoneman; by Guy Hoffman, as Dr. Emerson, and Maude Durand, as Eva, the black girl. Wood appears in his old role of William Pitt Shrimp, the reconstruction governor. Misses Violet Messereau, Ruth Hart, Eugenie Hayden, Mae Burgess, and Edna Davis, all in the presence and family coloring to the play in their respective roles.

The Academy—"The Boy Detective."

The engagement of Mr. Harry Clay Blaney is one of the most pleasantly anticipated of the season, and the Academy of the popular favorites of the New Academy patrons from year to year, and he is warmly welcomed by his host of admirers last night, upon the opening of his annual appearance in "The Boy Detective," a continuation of the adventures of his well-known character of "Willie Live."

Mr. Charles E. Blaney has written a thoroughly interesting comedy-melodrama in "The Boy Detective," abounding in a happy commingling of comedy, pathos, and dramatic effects. The production is, from a scenic standpoint, one of the largest and most thoroughly well done of the entire season.

The story of the play is largely taken up with Willie Live's efforts to run to earth a band of express thieves through a series of mad adventures, thrilling romances, and startlingly dramatic climaxes and escapes for the many interesting characters of the play.

Mr. Harry Clay Blaney, as Willie Live, the boy detective, had the house with him from his first entrance, and proved to his

many friends that he is the same clever, breezy comedian, who has won an enviable place in their regard. Chiefly notable in the general excellence of a well-chosen supporting company of capable players is Miss Kitty Wolfe, a dainty comedienne with a most decided personality, who, in the role of Nellie, throughout the entire action of the play. There are a number of very clever and well-received specialties of song and dance which help to round out a most satisfactory, pleasing entertainment from beginning to end.

Chase-Polite Vaudeville.

Mr. William H. Thompson, in a sketch entitled "For Love's Sweet Sake" the star of the bill at Chase's this week. Mr. Thompson is ably assisted by a small company, and every part is well acted. The star particularly does fine work in the part of Sanford Morgan, a baronet. Thomas H. Ince, who plays the part of the banker's son, is also very good.

Eugene Jepson and company, in brilliant comedy from the pen of George Ade, made a hit. "The Mayor and the Manicure," the playlet in which this company appears, is full of amusing lines, situations, and surprises. W. F. Gladstone, Hylda Hollis, and Grace Campbell won a share of the laurels. Another good monologist is featured in a sketch entitled "Barney." He gets off some pretty tough knocks on society. The Yamamoto Brothers accomplish some daring and striking feats on wire, and one marvelous juggling stunt. These are about the best Japs that have appeared on this theater.

The Murray Sisters, "Just American Girls with American Songs," touched a responsive chord. Each one of them sang two or three bright and up-to-date ditties. Miss Ferguson, in a sketch, a song, and a dog, furnished a circus act of high class. The Arlington Four, made up of messenger boys, danced and sang well. One of these fellows is the possessor of the most outlandish and obedient mouth you ever saw, which adds to the fun. A vitaphone picture, called "The Pearl Fisher," closes the programme.

The Majestic—"Her Mad Marriage."

A melodrama of lurid type is the attraction this week at the Majestic, where the most exciting features of the strenuous cannot fail to find satisfaction. However mad the marriage of the heroine may have been—it takes place some years before the rise of the curtain—the events which follow during the action of the play certainly run it a close second, and furnish a very lively evening's entertainment for the spectators. Mr. Jean Barry, more the author, and who also plays the role of the young detective, is an altogether mild-looking individual, not at all such a person as one would suppose would be teaming with so much plot and counterplot, and right here is his downfall, for he has married an otherwise acceptable effort for too much action—too many jaws of death.

Much of his dialogue is above the average in point of naturalness and diction, but in the present offering it seldom gets a chance. Yesterday's audience, however, seemed quite in sympathy, and was generous in appreciation of the author's efforts. Miss Amy Shaffer Barrymore appeared as the much-persecuted heroine, and was likeable in the role, while Maybelle Brown was seen as the clever and resourceful young detective. The audience constantly trembled. Mr. Oliver was the gentlemanly villain, and did it very nicely. Mr. Ely was most sympathetic as the heartbroken father, even if he did appear as a party of the criminal who robbed him of his child, of which latter his hearers were presumed to be blissfully unconscious. J. Paul Jones contributed much comedy relief, behind the make-up of Ginger.

The Gayety—"Mad Gras Burlesque."

The Mardi Gras Burlesque Company, with Harry M. Stewart in the leading role, opened at the Gayety Theater yesterday. The dancing and singing of "South Sea Island Maids" by Henry Harris and chorus was one of the biggest hits of the show.

The Zazel-Vernon Company, with their comedy pantomime, "The Elopement," was the feature of the olio. It kept the audience in a continual uproar. Others who contributed to the amusement are the White City Quartet, Hillman and Collins, and C. E. Riley.

The Lyceum-California Girls.

The California Girls, one of the good musical burlesques on the Empire circuit, are playing a return engagement at the New Lyceum this week. The company is headed by Sam J. Adams, who will be well remembered by his association with the Bijou Stock Company, which held forth in this city several years ago. The two farces are full of funny situations and catchy music.

Orelia and Taylor, in operatic selections, and the Three Husemans, in a novelty cycle act, were the top-notchers in the olio. One of the brightest spots in the entire entertainment was the characteristic dancing of Reba Donaldson.

WOULD CUT STEEL PRICES.

Consumers Demand Corporation Reduce Its Quotations.

Pittsburg, April 6.—An average reduction of 10 per cent on the price of finished steel products has been demanded by buyers of that sort of goods and, until the steel corporation and other concerns agree to this, it has been tacitly agreed that no more buying will be done.

The strike of consumers against the makers of steel was given birth in Pittsburg within a very recent period at a meeting of many of the large concerns interested, and so serious has the matter become that President W. E. Corey, of the Steel Corporation, while passing through Pittsburg to-day, on his way to the South, called at his Pittsburg lieutenants to his private car at the Union Depot for a long conference. What the result of the meeting was has not been made known, but it is said, there will be another meeting in New York next week, when Corey returns from the South, where he has gone to look over the new holdings of the corporation there, namely the Tennessee Coal and Iron properties.

DIAZ REVIEWS ROAD.

Gives Statement to Congress, Showing Mexican Improvement.

Mexico City, Mexico, April 6.—In a communication to congress President Diaz gives a review of the railroad building in Mexico during the first six months of the current fiscal year as follows: "The additions to the railways under federal jurisdiction have aggregated 462 kilometers, the total length of these railways at the present time being 18,335 kilometers, and adding the length of railways under the jurisdiction of the states and private lines, which is 4,436 kilometers, the total length of the nation's system of railways is found to be 22,771 kilometers, or 14,150 miles."

Great Northern Now on Trial.

New York, April 6.—The trial of the Great Northern Railroad Company, for having paid rebates to the American Sugar Refining Company on shipment from New York to Sioux City in 1902, was begun this morning, before Judge Holt and a jury, in the United States Circuit Court. The entire case was presented before court adjourned for the day, and Judge Holt will charge the jury to-morrow morning. The railroad was indicted on two counts, and if convicted will be liable to a maximum fine of \$40,000.

NO TAFT INSTRUCTION

New Hampshire Delegation to Go Free to Chicago.

FOLLOWS AN OLD PRECEDENT

Promise to Deliver Granite State's Representatives to Secretary of War Will Not Be Kept—Ex-Gov. John McLean's Appointment as Chairman Indicates Defeat of Plan.

Concord, N. H., April 6.—The Granite State was the first in New England to receive the impact of the boom for instructions to delegates to the Republican national convention in favor of any one aspirant. The impact has been stubbornly repelled.

It can now be predicted with the assurance of certainty that the New Hampshire delegates will be sent to Chicago unbound by instructions, free to vote individually or as a unit for the candidates and the principles that will conduce most strongly to party success.

The party in this State has never instructed its delegates to a national convention, except in the case of a President whose administration appealed as a war against the country. Even the last, for New Hampshire Republicans did not instruct their delegates for the renomination of President Harrison or McKinley.

Precedent is Maintained.

It had been assumed generally throughout this State that there would be no departure from this precedent in the present year. There was no distinctly New England aspirant for the nomination, and the self-denying announcement of President Roosevelt was accepted at its full value.

Hence there was apparent no other purpose than to send to the national convention a delegation entirely free and unhampered either by instructions or by the expression of any preference. Not until the end of last year was this spirit of liberty shattered.

When Secretary Taft visited Boston to address the Merchants' Association of that city he received a visit from New Hampshire Republicans, sometimes styled locally the "Big Six": Ex-Gov. Rollins, National Committeeman Streeter, R. W. Pillsbury, a candidate for the nomination for governor; Sumner Wallace, manufacturer; Robert P. Bass, and Winston Churchill.

The announcement that these men, assuming to represent the Republicans of New Hampshire, had called upon Secretary Taft in Boston on December 29 last, and had then and there pledged to him the support of the New Hampshire delegation to the national convention, caused commotion in the Granite State.

Taft Association Formed.

The call of this voluntary delegation upon the Secretary of War was followed immediately by two phenomena. One was the organization of a Taft Association in New Hampshire, on January 5, with headquarters at Concord; the other was a meeting called to organize the Taft Association, in the face of the meager attendance, this gathering found it expedient to adopt a resolution pronouncing against the instruction of delegates.

Accordingly arrangements are now well under way for the meeting of the Taft convention at Concord on April 21. In accordance with established practice, the State committee recently met to map out the organization of the convention. The Taft adherents in the committee wished the selection of Gen. George H. Adams as chairman of the convention. They were defeated, largely through the efforts of Editor George H. Jones, by the choice of ex-Gov. John McLean.

Delegates Not to Be Bound.

It is now assumed that all delegates-at-large be chosen by the State convention, and four delegates from the two Congressional districts, to be chosen by district conventions, will be sent to Chicago without any instructions whatever.

It would appear, at least at present, that the overzealous friends of Mr. Taft have mismanaged his campaign in this State. At this juncture the attitude and policy of the local Taft advocates cannot be described as conciliatory.

Gossip describes Mr. Churchill, for example, as calling individual Republicans to mysterious conferences and exhibiting confidential documents, said to be from "high quarters" in Washington, favoring the nomination of Taft. These maneuvers have aroused some irritation, perhaps temporary, among the old war-horses, who are aware that the rock-ribbed Republicans of New Hampshire will not brook trifling.

It is now understood that the State convention will name as the four delegates-at-large Senator Gallinger, Attorney General Eastman, ex-Gov. Jordan, and Edwin A. Jones. Jones, Senator Gallinger has declared formally no preference for the nomination, and both Jordan and Eastman are unpledged.

Jones is counsel for a great manufacturing corporation, the Amoskeag Company, of which Postmaster General Meyer is a director. The inference as to the personal preference of Jones is obvious. But not one of these delegates-at-large will be elected in any spirit of hostility to Taft, or to any other candidate.

District Conventions.

The convention of the First Congressional district will be held at Manchester, April 22. No opposition has developed to the election of the two announced candidates, William F. Harrington, of Manchester, and A. F. Howard, of Portsmouth.

The convention of the Second Congressional district will be held in Concord April 21, immediately after the adjournment of the State convention.

AT WEDDERBURN'S TO-DAY

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ment of the State convention. There is some semblance of a contest in this district.

The candidates of the organization are Lester F. Thurber, of Nashua, and Seth M. Richards, of Newbury. They are opposed by two candidates advocated by Mr. Churchill. These are J. Duncan Upham, of Concord, and C. E. St. John, of Keene. Should he succeed in the election in his own town of five out of sixteen delegates to the district convention.

One test will be in Sullivan County, where Churchill and Upham and Richards live. It is said that Churchill desires particularly, to compass the defeat of Richards.

It is charged that one object of the Taft association goes behind the booming of Taft into forwarding the alleged ambition of Streeter to succeed Gallinger in the United States Senate. How far from agreeable that ambition may be, not alone to Senator Gallinger, but to ex-Secretary Chandler, whose denunciations of the power of the railway influence in New Hampshire politics and legislation are familiar, may be inferred from Streeter's former connection, as counsel, with the Boston and Maine Railway.

It is said that E. W. Rollins cherishes also a desire to occupy the seat in the Senate filled years ago by his father, while to Pillsbury is ascribed a wish to be governor.

There is nothing in the present interchange of amenities between some Republicans of New Hampshire to indicate that the State will be shaken in its rock-ribbed loyalty to the party, whatever may be the outcome of the State convention. But it remains true that the effort to bind the State to the chariot of any one candidate has failed.

The Hughes sentiment in the State is admittedly strong. But the fight has been for free delegates, not for or against any candidate.

BROKER AGENT OF CLIENT

New York Court Passes Upon Relations with Customer.

Rulings of Massachusetts Tribunal Ignored by Supreme Bench—Important to Commission Houses.

The practice in New York that a broker is the agent of the customer, and the latter can redeem stocks purchased on margin, and that such transactions do not come within the prohibition against undue preferences laid down by the Federal bankruptcy law, was affirmed by the Supreme Court yesterday in two test cases. A different rule prevails in Massachusetts. There a broker carrying stocks for a customer is held both by Federal and State courts to be the debtor of the latter.

Although the court had no case from the Massachusetts courts before it, one of the cases was brought under their decision by Henry Arnold Richardson, receiver of J. Francis Brown, a Boston broker. The transactions out of which the suit grew took place in that city in 1902.

The stocks were purchased by J. M. Shaw & Co., of New York, who, upon learning of Brown's financial difficulties, called upon him for the stock, and to bankers in Boston, tendering the difference between the margins deposited and the cost of the stock.

The collateral was delivered to the New York brokers. After Brown's failure, his trustee brought suit in the Federal court of New York to recover on the ground that it was a fraud on the other creditors of Brown and an undue preference prohibited by the Federal bankruptcy law.

The court dismissed the action. The Court of Appeals affirmed that judgment. In delivering the opinion Justice Day cited numerous decisions upholding the New York rule.

Notwithstanding the opinion of the Massachusetts courts, the conclusion was inevitable that the broker could not be held to be the owner of stock he purchased and carried for his customers. The broker was an agent and was bound to follow the directions of his customer or give notice that he declined the agency. The dividends on the stocks and the profits or losses belonged to the customer, who alone took the risk of the venture.

To the contention that the usual conditions did not exist, because the broker was not obliged to return the very stocks pledged, which showed only a proprietary interest, Justice Day said that claim lost sight of the fact that the certificate of stock was not the property itself, being but an evidence of property in the shares. The certificate, as the term implied, merely certified the ownership of the property and rights in the corporation represented by the number of shares named.

While the right of the broker, for his own protection, to sell the stock might complicate the situation, nevertheless, it did not change the essential relation of the parties, and did not convert the broker into what he never intended to be and for which he assumed no responsibility in the purchase and carrying of stock.

The other case grew out of the failure of Jacob Berry & Co., of New York, in 1904. The firm had borrowed \$45,000 from the Hanover National Bank, giving as collateral stocks deposited as collateral by customers. When the firm failed, the bank sold the stocks and after reimbursing itself for the loans turned over the balance, \$1,610, to the trustee in bankruptcy.

The owners of the stock were awarded the amount so returned, thus excluding some 140 other creditors who had deposited cash margins.

MINERS CANNOT AGREE.

Attempt to Arrange Settlement Fails in Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, April 6.—What appears now to be an abortive attempt to rehabilitate the interstate agreement between bituminous miners and operators was begun this morning at a meeting called by President Lewis.

Indians and Ohio miners and operators were present and anxious to restore the joint conferences and agreements, but Illinois refused to send any representatives of operators and the Western Pennsylvania miners expressed themselves as opposed to a settlement now unless their demands relating to the removal of State differentials between pit and machine mining and outside day labor are settled in the conference.

There is little prospect now of agreements except by districts.

F. C. MATTINGLY MEMORIAL.

Services Held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

New York, April 6.—A memorial service for Francis Carroll Mattingly, a newspaper man of Washington, who died a month ago, was held in St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning.

The service was conducted by Mgr. Lavelle, who was a life-long friend of the deceased, and at whose request the service was held. Mgr. Lavelle spoke feelingly of Mr. Mattingly, and of the profession in which he engaged.

Many friends of Mr. Mattingly attended. Among his relatives who were present were his widow, his mother and his sister, Mrs. William Braun Maloney.

While you think of it, telephone your want ad. to The Washington Herald, and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.

NEWS OF ALEXANDRIA

State School Examiner Inspects Buildings.

HE DECLINES TO INTERFERE

Sessions Will Be Held in Ewing Property on Prince Street—Also Visits Schools in West End—Wife of Gen. Smith Shot While Riding on Car—Bruised by Spent Bullet.

WASHINGTON HERALD BUREAU, (Bell Telephone 6.) 513 King Street.

Alexandria, Va., April 6.—Charles G. Maphis, State school examiner for this district, was in Alexandria this morning and announced that he could take no action to prevent the city school board from using the Ewing property on the north side of Prince street, between St. Asaph and Pitts streets, for temporary school quarters for the girls who formerly occupied the third floor of Peabody School Building, at the northwest corner of King and Alfred streets.

Mr. Maphis added that the matter rested entirely with the superintendent of the schools. He said he could make suggestions in the premises, but could in no manner dictate as to where the school should be located. He said also that he was in receipt of a communication from C. S. Yates, a member of the city school board, who protested against the use of the Ewing property.

Mr. Maphis subsequently visited the building in question, accompanied by Architect C. M. Robinson, of Richmond, and he said the building was all right for a temporary school. The building will be occupied, beginning to-morrow, with four schools, it having been rented by the city school board for three months.

School Examiner Maphis and Architect C. M. Robinson, accompanied by M. D. Hall, superintendent of schools of Fairfax County, this afternoon visited West end, west of this city, and looked over a site for a new school, which will be erected in the county, to take the place of what is known as the West End School. The proposed structure will be of brick, two stories high, to cost \$6,000. The site selected consists of about two acres of Shooter's Hill property.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Gen. R. G. Smith, of Washington, was shot in the left arm at 6:30 o'clock to-night while a passenger on a train over the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Railway. The missile was a .32-caliber pattern, and was evidently a spent bullet. The bullet dropped to the floor, and she sustained only a slight bruise.

Mrs. Smith occupied a seat on the left-hand side of the car. The accident happened at the overhead bridge near Spring Park, at the head of King street. Mrs. Smith continued on her journey to Washington, where she went to her home, where her injuries were treated. She had been to her husband's farm at Belmont, Fairfax County, four miles below this city. The police here were notified of the affair and a Policeman Gill was detailed on the case.

The following officers of Alexandria Lodge No. 758, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, were to-night installed by retiring Exalted Ruler Harry Fleischmann: Judge L. C. Barley, exalted ruler; D. E. Robey, esteemed leading knight; Howard W. Smith, esteemed loyal knight; H. B. Quinn, esteemed lecturing knight; W. M. Donnelly, secretary; Charles J. Gensendaff, treasurer; T. D. Downey, Tyler; L. E. Shuman, trustee.

Following the installation ceremonies, a social session was held, which was presided over by Dr. W. M. Smith. During the evening an interesting and entertaining musical and literary programme was rendered and refreshments were served. Exalted Ruler Barley on Monday night next will announce a number of appointive officers.

Sylvester Quail was in the Police Court this morning on suspicion of having stolen nine chickens, the property of Francis Wilkins, who resides at the light-house. The case was continued until to-morrow, and Quail renewed his bond in the sum of \$200.

Robert L. Downing, formerly an actor, to-night conducted evangelistic services at the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

In the Corporation Court this morning Mrs. Lucy E. Studds qualified as administratrix of the estate of her husband, Isaac M. Studds.